OUR NEW LANDS.

The Great Yellowstone Valley---Its Tributaries and Extent.

HOMES FOR THOUSANDS OF FARMERS.

Climate, Soil, Products and Yield.

A Full Description of the Great Valley by One who Has Ridden All Over It Three Times.

BORKMAN, M. T., June 6, 1877. The settlement of the Yellowstone Valley, an object ng sought and looked forward to by the people of the West, is about to be realized. This valley of itself is staries are enormous. The Yellowstone proper is 490 niles in length, extending from the National Park to he Missouri River at Buford. Of this immense disance 300 miles of the valley at least is capable of culand is very mountainous, but sixty miles down the ranches be-in and extend at intervals of five, ten and wenty miles for 180 miles. Most of the ranchmen are farmers and stock raisers. They grow wheat, oats, rye, corn and all kinds of vegetables. The cattle run t all winter without hay or shelter and are always fat and sleek. There are fully thirty thousand head of of horses and mules. The soil of the Upper Yellowstone is rich black loam and well watered by numerous streams that flow down from the mountains on either side. The valley has an average width of five miles in the first 200 miles, when it suddenly widens to ten miles. The first large tributary of the Yellowstone on the south bank is the Boulder, a rough, rocky stream with little agricultural land along its banks. Nearly opposite the Boulder, on the north bank, is the Big Timber, a stream on which can be made some fine farms. Below the Big Timber a lew miles is Sweetgrass, a fine stream, and fifty or sixty implies into the Yellowstone is Stillwater, about one bundred and fifty miles long, with a good valley capaand stock raisers with homes. It is on this stream that the Crow Indians have their agency, but they will no doubt soon be removed to the north-on the Musselshell River, to make room for the immigrants, tana, Dakota and the Black Hills Below Stillwater forty miles the Clark's Fork

River comes in from the north. It is deep enough in high water to permit a steamer passing up its channel and, no doubt, can be navigated for a good many miles above its mouth. Clark's Fork is over 200 mile long and has a broad, rich valley. It is on the head of Clark's River that the great sliver mines of Montana are located. Of late years they could not be worked on account of the danger from indians, but now miners are going in and one company in Montana is moving up smelters. It is believed those mines. when developed, will surpass in richness and yield even the famous Comstock. I have seen a great deal of ore, some of it nearly pure silver, and I am told by there are hundreds of thousands feet of such ore. At the mouth of Clark's Fork the Yellowstone Valley reaches the enormous width of twenty-nine miles from binf to binff. The Clark's Fork bottom on the Yellowstone is forty miles long and will hold 5,000 farmers and stock raisers.

At the foot of the great bottom is Baker's Battle. field, made memorable by a contest with the savages in 1872. It was one of the low Indian battles ever lought at night. The Sloux attacked four companies of leg o'clock P. M., and the fight lasted two hours, resultng in the complete rout of the Indians,

Baker's Battlefield to supposed to be the head of savigation for steamboats on the Yeilowstone River. Here a town has been laid out and a settlement and one or two families have taken up larms.

Sixty miles below Baker's Battlefield the Big Horn River empties into the Yellowstone. This famous stream is almost as large as the Yellowstone. and it is fully 250 to 300 miles long. Near its mouth it flows through rocky canyons, but ten or fitteen miles up a broad, green and beautiful valley opens out ten miles wide and forty long. Fifty miles from There Custer fought and met his death, with sixteen at Lutte florn that the new twelve-company post is located. The Big Horn Valley at the post reaches a width of eighteen miles, and is of unsurpassed beauty and richness. The whole of the Big Horn Valley abounds with wild fruits. Currents, raspberries, strawerries, sarvisberries, buffaloberries, plums, grapes and gooseberries grow along the streams and on the seven feet deep. This valley is thought by many to be the richest in the West, and one day it is believed it will be the paradise of larmers. Along its banks there is room for 20,000 termers and stock men to settle.

The mouth of the Big Horn is believed to be the real head of steamboating on the Yellowstone, and here Big Horn city has been laid out, and now contains about a dozen houses and two stores.

Fifty miles below the month of the Big Horn, on the south s de, the Rosebud empties. It is a stream with some good farming land, splendid grazing and fine Innetion with the Vellowstone, General Miles recently ound the hostile Indian village and destroyed it.

Thirty-five miles below the Rosebud is Tongue River, at the mouth of which General Miles has his camp and a new twerve-company post has been located. is over 200 mies long and has much tine land located at the month of Tongue River and already con-

Forty miles below Tongue the Powder River emp-It is over 800 miles long and has wide bottoms, I am told; but I have never traversed it and cannot

speak of my own knowledge.

Glendive Creek empties below Powder River, but I know nothing about it. The Valley of the Yellowstone narrows rapidly below Rosebud, and the land is of little account from there to Torque River. The country is broken into ragged peaks, alkali beds and am inclined to think the Yellowstone Valley is not valuable as a farming region, but from Rosebud up for four times and I only write of what I know. I was raised a farmer and have examined the soil on Sweetgrass, Big Timber, Stillwater, Clark's Fork, Big Horn, Rosebud and for 250 miles along the Yellowstone. The country is the best timbered in the West, the climate delightful and the soil good. Little streams of water flow down from the hills every two or three miles, and the heads of all these streams, mountains and canyons are covered with a dense growth of timber. In one place on the head of the Yellowstone I have seen growing over the stump. Coal is seen cropping out along the banks of the Yellowstone and its tributaries, and there is

About fifty persons per day are passing this place to settle in the valley of the Upper Yellowstone, and it is said 100 per day are coming in below from the Black Hills, Dakota, and by steamer, but even at this rate it will take six years to settle the Yellowstone, and if we louble the rate of immigration the great valley and its tributaries cannot be completely settled in the next five years. There will be room and to spare in 1880 for h farmers and stock raisors and all who wish to

A FEMALE BURGLAR.

In Newark yesterday the police arrested Lena broken into the premises of Henry Bruenner, No. 278 AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

THE CLOSING DAY OF THE SPRING MEETING AT

JEROME PARK. This will be the closing day of the spring meeting, and such a bill of fare as is offered has a liom or never been before on this or any other race course in America. The sports this aftergoon will begin promptly at three o'clock with the

MATCH RACE FOR \$10,000. between Mr. E. A. Clabaugh's chestnut colt Cloverlard's bay gelding Bazil, by Melbourne, Jr., dam Nollie Gray, both three years old, Cloverbrook carryting 118 lbs. and Bazil 115 lbs., the distance one mile and a quarter. The Vauxhall colt was the favorite on Saturday night and probably will have the call in the betting to-day. The reason for this undoubtedly is on account of his Preakness Stakes at Baitimore in May, and the Bolbut Cloverbrook did not finish kindly in either of these races, and he swerved from the whip in both infast, but probably not faster than Bazil, and as the distance in this race was made to suit the latter horse it is very probable that the betting before the start will be in Bazil's favor. It will be, provided the track is in fine condition, as it is said Bazil is not long of a

year-olds that have not won a race this year, for a purso of \$500, for which George Lori'lard's Lotterer, Snedeker's Leamington-Ratan colt; McDaniel's Oysterman, Jr., Spotted Fawn colt, and Reed's Cardinal Wolsey each carrying 118 lbs., will start. Loiterer is the favorite at even money against the field. This will be

The third event will be a dash of two miles and a half for a purse of \$1,000, given by Mr. J. R. Keene. There are only two entries for this long journey-George L. Lorrillard's Tom Ocniltree and Charles Reed's Athlene, the horse to carry 129 lbs. and the filly 113 lbs. Tom's weights will be five pounds more than be ever carried in a race; but that he is big enough to handle that is manifest in the fact that 5 to I is laid on his winning. Athlene, however, must not be treated too lightly, for she can go the distance and carry her load as well as any horse in the country, and it is no sure thing for Tom Ochiltree or any other horse to beat her two miles and a half. Should the avepound penalty on the big horse bother him, the filly

for norses that have run but have not won during the Rhadamanthus, 5 years old, carrying 122 iba.; Longstuff's bay filly Yorkshire Lass, 4 years old, 113 lbs.; Smythe's chestnut mare Madge, 6 years old, 117 lbs.; McDaniel's chestnut filly Sistor of Mercy, 4 years old, 113 lbs.; McCormack's bay filly Pera, 4 years old, 113 lbs., and Babcock's chestnut colt Morphine, 4 years old, 106 ibs., will This should be a capital race, the distance being three-quarters of a mile, and the whole field are clippers at that distance. The latest betting on this affair was 5 to 1 against Yorkshire Lass, 4 to 1 against Madge, 3 to 1 against Rhadamanthus, 8 to 1 Sister of Mercy, and 4 to 1 against Peru.

The fifth race will be a free handicap sweepstakes, the distance one mile and an eighth. For this race ten have entered. These are Fiddlestick, carrying 112 ibs.; Red Coat, 105 ibs.; Explosion, 105 ibs.; Galway, 117 ibs.; Partnership, 114 ibs.; Courier, 110 ibs.; Ch quita, 117 lbs.; Waco, 103 lbs.; Australiad, 97 lbs., and ulation on this event, as it seemed too much of a puzzie to select the winner. A few bets were made, however, and these were 5 to I against Piddlestick, 3 to 1 against Explosion, and 4 to 1 against Courier. Before the race begins we have no doubt but there will be large sums pending on the result.

The sixth and last race of the meeting will be a Eight horses are named to start. These are Trouble, les; Bullet, 187 lbs.; Coronet, 151 lbs.; Waller, 157 lbs.; Bullet, 187 lbs.; Coronet, 151 lbs.; Rosolute, 145 lbs.; Risk, 140 lbs., and Doubtful, 125 lbs.

and, should there be no more rain, the races will be all run in excellent time. We expect to see a large attendance at Jerome Park to-day to witness the closing events of the meeting.

EXHIBITION OF RACING CUPS.

DISPLAYING TURP TROPHLES FOR PURPOSES OF CHARITY-THE LONDON COLLECTION.

In association with the Agricultural Hall Horse Show, says the London Sporteman, June 4, there is being held a grand exhibition of racing cups and plate. Visitors to the great hall at Islington intent upon seepay court to the splendid trophies arranged under canvas in the Clock Gallery, for stirring incidents and most pleasing recollections are recalled by the sight of on the turi. People who do patronize the exhibition, while gratifying their own curiosity, are at the same charities, as the surplus proceeds of the shillings acrived for admission will be devoted to the Hunt Sorvants' and Bentinck Benevoient Funda, so that hunting and racing men nike are alforded an opportunity of contributing to their respective funds. In number the exhibits are close upon 120, and represent every sort of troppy run for on the turf, and it is extimated that in value the collection is worth £100,000. The committee nacique the Duke of Beautori, Lord Falmouth, Prince Sottykoff, Sir John Assieg and Mr. Houldworth, most of whom are among the childron, and the committee nacique the Duke as far as 1730, so that there are plenty of representations of the goldenthi's arts of the olden days. The contre pieces of the show are the Prize of Parlin, a chasses gold cup, the gilt of the late Emperor Napoison, and won by the Duke of Beautori in 1806, no fourth year of the institution of the race, and the doodwood Cup of 1827, with which values credited in Grace of Basminson. These magnificent cups form most splended objects, but not here so than the wiver plate, constituting of three large candelars, which on the 18 no of suce, 1866, were presented to Admiral Rous by the robinson and most sense of the British and foreign three terrested services, extending over a questre tary. The Admiral Rous plate the representation of the control o

exhibition is the Crimea Cup of 1856. It is a hand greenade, mounted or grapeshot, and was presented by Feid Marshai Pelliusier to be run for by the horses of all officers of the allied armies in the Crimea, April 15, 1856. It was won by Colonel Goodnike's The Toy, and was rinden by Colonel Blundell, of the Ride brigade. There were twonty-two starters for the race, which was over a two mile and a haif course, and it could not have failen into more popular hands than those of Colonel Goodlake, who was at that time only major, nor has he been decorated with the Victoria Cross. A leature of the show is supplied in the cups won by the recently defunct Ely, comprising the Brighton, Goodwood, York, Bath and Ascot trophies of 1866. The questrian figure of "Joan of Arc," which was the pill at Ascot when the little horse beat General Pecialter a need heat, is a magnificent trophy, and its presence on Saturday must have called to the mind of Custance the memorable struggle. The jookey named was among the visitors on Saturday, as was the eller Archer, who took the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood on Trappist two years aga. This prize is on one of the sheives, where an attraction will be found in some old Richmond (Yorkshire) cups won by Dainty Davy. They have been lent by His Grace the Duke of Cleveland, and comprise the cups run for on the Old Moor in 1724 or 1730, and those of 1759, '60, '61 and '62. Sir John Asticy has sent Hopbloom's Ascot Hunt Cup, and on it there is an inscription to the effect that the horse was purchased for £40 and sold for £2,000. Sir Watkin Wynn had loaned some old fashioned trophies won at the abandoned Holywell meeting, while the Prince imperial has lent the handsome gold and gem presentation inkstand given inmeding the lances of Chaisonurst on attaining his eighteenth birthday. The prizes won by Eliand in 1866 and the following year are Sir Richard Sulvice of the start of the second has sont eight cups won in regimental races. Lord Iondesborough, the singraphs of Allesbury, Captain Rosa, Mr. G. G.

THE MIDDLE PARK SALE.

FIRST OF THE YEARLING AUCTIONS IN ENG-LAND-PRICES AND PURCHASERS.

[From the London Sportsman, June 4.] Saturday's sale (June 2) at Middle Park inaugurated the season of yearling auctions, and it was so successful as to prove more than that the Eitham establishment is still on the firm basis that could be claimed for it in the days of its founder, for from the prices real ized it was made patent that there is no lack of money for the purchase of good stock, and further more that there is a tremendous amount of vitality in the national sport. Those whose sales have to take place this summer have much to hope for and encourage them from the results achieved at Middle Park at the end of last week, and though no such sensational figures may be reached as was the case last year, when the unprecedented price of 4,100 guineas was paid for Maximilian, it is evident that juvenile thoroughbreds will not be allowed to go much under their value, as is patent in the broad fact that on Saturday forty-five lots were sold for a total of 12,285 guineas, making an average of 273 guineas apiece. The youngsters that brought three figures are noted

Scotch Cake, Miss Neille, &c.), by Sweeimeat;
Jabuary 14.

Mr. T. Brown
B. o. by Biair Athol out of Lady Di (am of Annatte), by King Jehn; April 18.

Mr. Joseph Dawson
Br. f. by Victorious out of Kapunda (dam of Luceree), by Stockwell, March 16. Mr. R. Marsh
Bik. 1. by Saunterer out of Excation; by Giadiateur; March 20.

Mr. Watson
B. i. by Victorious out of Modena, by Rataplan;
March 18.

Mr. Joseph Dawson
B. f. by Victorious out of Rinderpest (dam of
Adina), by Aiarn; February 7. Mr. R. I'Anson
Br. i. by Brown Bread out of Miss Saurin, by Colsterdale; February 19.

Mr. W. Roeves

HORSE NOTES.

In the race on Saturday, June 9, at Jerome Park, one mile and three quarters, wen by Galway from Piccolo by a neck, Red Coat third, Rappahannock and Bertram unplaced, Piccole pulled up very lame, and upon examination it was ascertained that he had broken down in the near front leg. His jockey, Holloway, says that he had his head at the furlong pole in the homestretch, and was running strong and feeting good under him, when he suddenly gave way in front, and the cook horse wasted to quit, but be relead him up and sent him to the finish, which was one of the best made at Jerome Park this season. It as very strange that, only short time since, a rumor was in circulation that Piccolo had broken down, which proved to be untrue, for, in the language of Mr. Jeter Walden, his trainer, Piccolo at that time was as sound us a gold dollar, but in so short a time the rumer becomes a fact. We do not now remember an instance of such a rumor about a good race horse that was not quickly verified In the breaking down of Vistor and Piccolo Mr. Clabaugh's stable has sustained a severe blow this season. The annual sale of yearings at Mr. Alexander' Woodbarn Stud farm, Spring Station, Ky., will be

held on Wednesday, 27th inst. Mr. M. H. Santord's sixth annual sale of yearling will take place on the 28th inst., at the Elkhorn farm ex miles from Lexington, Ky., and is without reservation, to the highest bidder, for cash. There are eighteen colts and seventeen filles, a total of thirty-Glenely, there being seventeen coits and filles by him Monarchist has six colts and four filles. There are also two costs and six filles by Baywood. All of them are said to be in fine condition, and they are in every

Park bas been published, and we have no doubt it will give satisfaction to the lowners and trainers of race forses and the public at large. The first day will be Saturday, June 30, when there will be a purse, one mile; the Jersey Derby, a mile and a half, for threeolds, with fifty-five entries; a race of mile beats, and a race yet to be added. There will be four race on each day, and the entrance to the purses will be Irce. The entries to the sweepstakes are large and good. In the Oaks there are thirty-nine entries. The Hotel Stakes thirty-ex. The Robins Stakes thirtyone. The citizens of Long Branch have contributed to Cup, and for a grand handloap steeplechase, and they are determined to sustain the races. The steamboats and the New Jersey Central and New Jersey Southern rationals will afford every facility to owners, trainers

Ex-Governor Stanford, when he visited the East last winter, purchased the stallions Riectioneer and Gen-cral Benton. Both of these horses are now as their

Mesars, Hickok, Graves and Morrill, of San Franclaco, are now the owners of the trotting horse St. and likely to trot very last. Mr. Hickok also owns the bay gelding Commogore, whose regard is 2:28. Com-

modore is a very promising horse, by Post Boy, dam

Mr. William Vigolius Las purchased of Mr. Ferguson a mate for his chestnut mare Hannah Moore. The team are young, well matched and can speed fast,

YACHTING NOTES.

The following yachts passed the HERALD Telegraph

Station at Whitestone, L. I., yesterday:—
Vesta, N. Y. Y. C., Mr. Mills, from New York, cruising eastward; Meta, A.Y.C., Mr. William Wayland, returning from an eastern cruise for New York; Mab, sloop A.Y.C., Mr. Arnold, from Brookiya for Newport; Willie, sloop, Williamsburg Y.C., Mr. Hughes, from New York for New Rochelle, and returned; Olga,

The Restless, N.Y.Y.C., Commodore S. N. Kane, on Saturday night, went on a short cruise through the Sound during the day, and returned to Whitestone,

whence she proceeded for Mayport.
The sloop yacht Star, Joseph E. Williamson, and the sloop yacht Queen, Peter Jacobson, have been matched to sail a race for \$500 a side, on Tuesday, June 19. The course will be from the club house, at Stapleton, S. L., to and around Sandy Hook lightship and return to starting point. The yachts will start at eleven A. M.

In the contest for the league championship the Bo ons still are in the lead, but are only so through the defeat of the St Louis club received in Brooklyn on Saturday. Prior to that time they were even, each having won sixty-six and two-thirds per cent of their games played. At present the Louisvilles are in third position and the Hartfords in fith. If, however, the will put our local club in second position. Should this be the case we may confidently hope to have the championship pennant come to Brooklyn. The following table shows the games won, lost and

pinged up to date:-			
	Won	Lost.	Played
Boston	. 9	4	1
St Louis	. 10	6	10
Louisville	. 10	7	1
Hartlord	. 7	5	1
Chicago	. 7	10	1
Cincinnati	. 3	14	1
THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	-		
Totala	. 46	Aft	Q.

Today the Hartiords and St. Louis play on Union Grounds, Brooklyn; Chelseas and Alaskas the Centennial Grounds, Jersey City, and Osceola New York, and Vibbards, at Communipaw.

A FAST NEWSPAPER TRAIN.

INCIDENTS OF THE OPENING TRIP... THE HERALD AT SEASIDE BREAKFAST TABLES.

Early visitors to the summer resorts of Long Island were gratified yesterday morning to find the HERALD awaiting their perusal at their breakfast tables. Every village from Hunter's Point to Greenport was supplied by the fast newspaper train which made the initial trip of the season, and the temporary sojourners as well as the permanent residents read with events at nome and aproad. The train was a special one chartered from the Long Island Ratiroad Company by the Union News Company. It comprised the engine, one baggage car and two passenger coaches. various points in Queens and Suffolk counties, with the object of embracing the opportunity of passing a day in these pleasant rural districts. The trip was in every particular a success, both to the sourists and the enterprising news agents.

THE SORNE AT THE DEPOT. Shortly after four o'clock A. M. there were signs of nuusual activity about the depot of the Long Island Railroad Company in Hunter's Point. On the track, with brass work polished to its brightest and machine ry well olled, stood the engine "Phoenix" with Engineer Powers in the cab, his hand on his throttle, impatiently awaiting the signal to start. The dark forms massive couches loomed up behind. Firemen, brakemen and porters rushed hastily in every direction intent upon errands of importance. the rapidity of a corps commander in action. Passenand wagons, all bearing immense quantities

gers, with values and rugs, sought comfortable seats. of the four o'clock ferryboat on the Thirty-fourth street line. Her decks were crowded with news agents HERALDS and the proportionate number of the other city papers. As the messengers landed they stagcity papers. As the messengers landed they staggered beneath their immense loads until they looked in the dim gray dawn like moving masses of paper. But they were as quick and active as acrobust, and it required but the work of a few moments to stow the loads of paper away in the baggage cars. A cheery worke shouted "All abourt," the orakesmen loosened trakes, and with a whistle, a puff and a rattle the "Promity" dashed out of the depot with its convoy of rumbling cars? Passing the outskirts of Long Island City the train was soon in the open country, through which it scoured at a tremendous pace. As it cleared the dividing line the day broke grandly.

ALONG THE ROUTE.

The pale pink and fant violet tints which had been

During the brief stay at this place several news agents and a number of passengers alighted. After a quick run through a most beautiful stretch of country Mineola was reached, and as the taggage car glided quickly past a limite of market was reached. quickly past a bundle of papers was known to expectant messengers, who hurried off on horseback to appectants messengers, who hurried off on horseback to unstribute them at Glea Cove, Sea Chill and Ros. Iva. West Deer Park station was reached shortly before aix o'clock, and a large force of newsboys, in wagons, at once left with papers for Babylon, Fig Island, Bay Shore and Islip. Twenty minutes after aix the train arrived at Lakeland, the station where papers were delivered for Lake Konkonkonkon, At Mediord, which the train reached at twenty minutes to seven o'clock, a step was made to send papers to l'atchogue. Yaphank was the next stopping place. Alessengers conveyed Hisaatos from there to Brooklaven, six miles distant. At Manor connection was made with an extra train for Moriches, Westhampton, Southismpton, Bridgehampton Rust Hampion and Sag Hartor, and an army of newsboys left the main fluct to mightien the people of those villages. Riverhead, one of the most flourishing villages in and the county seat or Suffork, was the next station. Brief calls were made at Jamesport, Matttuck and Southold, and at one minute before eight o'clock the train reached its destination at Greenport, the termines of the main flue, The news agents secured a harvest at Greenport and Shelter Island, where there are aiready many summer boarders. A large proportion of the passengers continued through to those points. On the return trip the train left Greenport at seven P. M., and arrived at Hunter's Point twenty-five minutes after ten o'clock. Steppages were made at all the stations.

BURNED TO DEATH.

A horrible occurrence took place yesterday moreine at Believille, N. J. Reckless use of kerosene oil was followed by agony and death in a most terrible form. Miss Nellie Williams, a handsome young lady of twenty-two, the daughter of Mr. Robert Willams, and well known in Newark temperance tams, and well known in Newark temperance circles as a vocalist, set about lighting a nro at her home to prepare breakiast before attending charch. She lit the fire, but it went out. Supposing that it has entirely gone out she took the kerosene can and began pouring a little on the wood, instantly there shot up a biase, and in iar less time than it takes to say so the can exploded in the hands of the terror stricken young lady. She was enveloped in lire, are clothing having innited, and before anything could be done for her she was burned into an almost up-recognizable mass. A doctor was called in premptly, but

RECKLESS SHOOTING.

Thomas McCormick, twenty-seven years of age, re uding at No. 14 Schenck street, Brooklyn, white passing the lager beer saloon of Adam Schmidt, No. 497 Myrtie avenue, discharged the contents of a revolver through the window. Mr. Schmidt and a friend were standing in the doorway at the time and narrow; os-caped being shot. McCormick, who was very drunk, was arrested.

JOHN KELLY'S WRATH.

Arraignment of Senator Woodin by Tammany's "Boss."

"TIME AT LAST BRINGS ALL THINGS EVEN."

What Mr. Kelly Says of the Auburn Statesman's Career at Albany.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AUBURN NEWS :-

My attention has been called to the speeches made by Senator Woodin and his friends at a public reception given him by the citizens of Auburn, on his re turn home from Albany at the close of the Legislature, and should have been noticed sooner, but pressing public business has prevented it. A little delay will

If the exercises of the evening, so gushingly described in the Auburn Advertiser, had been confined to "the enjoyable selections by the Forty-ninth regi-mental band," the "spontaneous outbursts of tumuland esteem" of his fellow townsmen, for which the bonorable Senator says his "heart panied" so anxiously, I should have no reason to occupy any

space in your paper.

There was such evident necessity for the managers of the meeting to satisfy themselves and the audience that the Senator they were honoring was innecent of the charges of bribery and corruption which had been brought against him, that I am not surprised at the reference made by the chairman of the meeting to the virtues of his ancestry as a reason for believing in his honesty. He said, "I have known him from intancy. I knew his parents and grandparents long before he set eyes on them, and if he has evil propensities he will not charge that he inherited them from a dishonest, unprincipled ancestry."

The chairman was right. Virtue is not always hered-

tary.

I admit also that the occasion was urgent for the vindication of Senator Woodin before the public to restablish his good name with his friends and noighbors, and thus introduce among his constituents "an era of renewed, increased and lasting confidence in each other," in the words of the Hon. Charles C. Dwight, sent by telegram from Rochestor.

I can also credit the statement made by Senator Woodin in his address to the meeting, that "no public servant returning to his constituency to lay down his commission ever felt the need of a tostimony such as you now tender in a greater degree than myseif."

Senator Woodin needs not only such personal testimony, but also that of positive exoneration, which he has not yet received. He resis his vindication on the report of the Committee of the State Senate, of which he is a distinguished member, and, as his friends assert, a ruling power. He will discover that the public judgment will not be missed or satisfied with an inconclusive report of a committee whose investigations did not reach the "bottom facts," that bold denials of guilt, ferce denunciations of euenics, false accusations of "wicked conspiracies" and eulogistic speeches at public receptions are not sufficient to convince the public of his isnocence, reinstate him in their opinion as a man of honor and finally dispose of those charges as "maticions calumnica." The people demand the facts, and will rot seep a white washing report on a superfleial investigation which could only properly result in the Scoten verdict, "not proven," and not an excuipation.

My relation to the matter was of small moment; it was merely inodental. I had no personal knowledge of the facts involved in the charges, as I was not privy to any of the circumstances in which they originated, having no affiliations with the "Ring" and its legislative operations. The textimony required to establish these lacts was inducated in the "confession" of William M. Twoed, held by the Attorney General of the State, the tenor of which was communica

know.

NOT INFLUENCED BY LEGISLATIVE MOTIVES.

I deny the accusation of any personal motive or any connection with a "wicked conspiracy." That is taked and simderous. What I selemnly adfirmed before the Senate Committee, that I was not influenced by motives referring to pending legislation, I now reaffirm with the emphasis of conscientious obligations to truth.

affirm with the emphasis of conscientious obligations to truth.

The committee had the power to obtain the proofs of the charges it was appointed to investigate, if it had wished to do so. The refusal of the Attorney General to turnish the committee with the conleasion of Mr. Tweed, withheld by him for whatever reasons may have influenced him, was no bar to its production. The authority of the State Senate and its Gommittee of Investigation is as supreme as that of the United States Senate. A demand upon the Attorney General must have been compiled with as surely as in cases dealt with by the Senate of the United States. The authority of each body is absolute within its own jurnadiction, and the reasons given for the refusal of the Attorney General to produce the confession of Mr. Tweed does not absolve the Senate committee from its obligations to the public.

No political intrigues and no corrupt combinations can smother whatever lasts may exist implicating Senator Woodin or others with the Ring frauds. The

Senator Woodin or others with the Ring frauds. The demands of public policy and public interest are imperative for their declosure, and cannot be baffled by any conditions to promote party or personal ends.

I agree with Senator Woodin that "Time at last brings all things even," but he must not deceive himself by assuming that that hour in his career has yet come.

It is friend, Mr. Pomeroy, tells us that "he entered the Senate chamber when the corruption of New York politics was at its Zenith, and yet during the whole term of two years he failed even to make the acquaintance of Mr. A. D. Barber, the prince of lobby fats, and the special conditiant of Mr. Tweed." We have only the word of Mr. Barber before the Senate committee for this, which may be secepted or not for what it

qualitization of Mr. A. D. Barber, the prince of lobbylists, and the special confluent of Mr. Tweed." We have only the word of Mr. Barber before the Senate committee for this, which may be accepted or not for what it is worth, although it hardly seems necessary that Senator Woodin should be intimately acquainted with that "prince of lobbylists" at that time, at least, while Mr. Tweed himself and other confliential friends were present. Subsequent intimacy has not been explained. Mr. Pomeroy continues:—"It was only when placed in renomination in 1873, after four years of strady development as a legislator had shown him (Scanfor Woodin) without a superior in that body, when it was evident to all that longer continuation in that position was to carry an unequalled personal influence among his associates, and control over legislators, that the rist intimation of this now explosed calumny was heard, it came from men in official position within the party learful of his growing influence and independent character; it came from men without his party anxious to be rid of his powerful opposition; it came from those impatient for the opportunity of succession to his place."

It did not come from Mr. Tweed, who was then in the clutches of the law, but who with all his acknowledged guilt has been more generous and faithful to his friends and colleagues than they to him. He then beid, as he does now, the secrets of his Albany corruption in his own boson. Only now, when in desparrand brokenhearted missery he longs for escape from prison, had he consented to disclose them.

Local Legislators.

Whether Senator Woodin ever received a single dollar or not from Mr. Tweed's "corruption lund," he has certainly been closely and actively identified as chair for him and id o not deny, he has "carried unequalled personal influence among his associates and control over legislators." Special lagislation affecting this city, and, as his friends claim for him and id o not deny, he has "carried unequalled personal influence among his associa

to make this clear to their comprehension he says:

But just what their ground of complaint has been you may
not quite understand.

The city of New York is the most croully taxberdoned manicipality on this continent. A borde of office-holders, some
from each political party, so inding with rapped and
tractors, have succeeded in terein that of our time,
achienes of public improvement for the self of a new wild
appearance; until the intabiliants of shahastan Island,
from the Battery to Harden River, are debuting with each
other whether it is possible to avoid conflication of their extates.

relief shall be obtained in some way, somer or later pepular resistance will be reserted to.

These statements are malicious misrepresentations, unworthy over of Souater Woodin. It is not true that "the inhibitants of Manhatan Island are debating with each other whether it is possible to avoid confication of their enates." The Senator has confounded the "wild speculators" who have been crushed by the destruction of values of their real estate, and disappointed in their "achemes of public improvement," with the taxpayers of the city at large. It is absurd in Senator Woodin to talk about the confication of the estates of the taxpayers of the city of New York, who own and pay taxes on property the assessed valuation of which is over \$1,000,000,000, for a city indebtedness actually less than one-tenth of that amount, while the city itself owns real estate, unlaxed, appraised at nearly \$250,000,000.

suffered by the revulsions in business and feel the pressure of the times severely, but the rate of taxation on their extates is not nearly so high to-day, on a low valuation, as it is in neighboring and distant cities throughout the United States.

The charge made by Senster Woodin is a direct imputation upon the credit of the city of New York and a libel on "the great metropolis of the Western world."

putation upon the credit of the city of New York and a libel on "the great metropoins of the Western world."

It is not true that nearly one-third of the tax levy of the city is for the salaries of officers.

The appropriations for 1576 amounted to 334,004,305 64. The items of appropriation for State taxes, interest on city debt, the Poince and Fire departments, Board of Education and the Judiciary alone amounted to over \$27,000,000.

These appropriations are imposed by law. The authorities of New York cannot modify or curtail the State taxes and interest on city debt, nor touch the saiaries of the judiciary, the Poince and Fire departments and the Board of Education. The great bulk of the expenses for the support of these four departments of the city government is for salaries, and during the last session of the Legislature persistent efforts were made to exclude from bills relating to a reduction of salaries and expenses every provision touching the Police and Fire departments and the Board of Education, while the bill introduced by Scinitor Woodin relating to the judiciary was not pressed or passed. A special act was passed, however, conferring extincordinary and daagerous powers upon the Board of Education, not only to fix the salaries, but to expend moners without any power of humation or supervision by the city authorities, and authorizing the Board of Education to fix the amount of the appropriation to be put in the tax levy.

The amount of the city debt outstanding on December 31, 1876, incorred under authority of laws enacted since Senator Woodin entered the Legislature, was \$65,000,000. The greater part of the issues of bonds forming this indebtedness were under mandatory provisions of law, some of which are still in force and require the city authorities to increase the debt by further issues of bonds. For the interest on these bonds, which items so large an item of taxes, senator Woodin and his party and associates, who have held the power to control legislation and enact these laws, are wholly resp

to control legislation and enact these laws, are wholly rosponsible.

THE OMNIBUS BILL.

The Judiciary Dill, which was not passed, was the only bill of any consequence relating directly to the reduction of expenses and salaries, except the famous, or rather infamous, "Omnibus bill," which abolished the Dock Department and transferred its powers and duties to the Department of Public Works as a subordinate bureau therein. The highest estimate put upon the saving to be made by that bill was set by Senater Woodin numself at \$200,000, and this amount was more than one-half offset by a provision for another expenditure, while the cost and loss to wast commercial interacts invoired in the proposed enange is the management of the Dock Department are incalculable.

Under the pretonce of economy it was solely a measure of positical jobbery. Its origin and objects are fitty esserthed as follows:—

The bill is the joint production of Senators Woodin and Morrissey, the one a bilter party republican of questionable reputation, the other a democrat, disappointed and curraced by his expansion from the recular democratic organization of his county. These men being the sponsors of the bill, it follows very naturally that, under the thin and hypocritical voil of "reform" its rest object should be to break down the democratic party in New York city. That this object was apparent and tutly appreciated by all concerned is shown by the fact that it passes to th houses by an aimost strictly party vote, under circumstances wholly suprecedented in the nistory of legislation in this state.

Governor Robinson riguicously vetced the infamous "Omnibos bill" on account of gross violations of the city.

In his vetc of this bill he says:—

the city.
In his veto of this bill he says:—

For two years a partiann majority in the Senate and Assumdy have openly deried to the city of New York its proper representation in the legislative halls. In contempt of their coath of office they have wilfully refused to fuilit their constitutional obligation to reapportion the legislative districts in accordance with the population of the various localities. I need not tell you that this course is fraught with danger to our system. It is notting short of crime against our highest law. I need not remind you that it with danger to our system. It is notting short of crime against our highest law. I need not remind you that it hereasts and blood the State and nation from the violence of war, the city of New York has seen called on to measure its quota by numbers greater than its population. You will remember, too, that in all drafts for puole money, in all adjustments of taxation, New York has never lacked assessments for her full proportion. It is only when the polat of representation is reached that doubts arise as to the pre-proty of granting full measure to the city. This petty injustice cannot has.

The "Woodin charter" of 1876, passed at the close of

representation is reached that doubts arise as to the prepriety of granting tail measure to the city. This petty injustice cannot has.

The "Woodin charter" of 1876, passed at the close of the session, but, tortunately for the city, not signed by Governor Tilden, provided for the transfer of \$1,000,000 to the portunant city debt from assessments for the exponses of untimely "schemes of public improvements."

Was that allowed by Senator Woodin for the benefit of the taxpayers of the city, or to give "legislative relief" to "wild speculators?"

"Schemes of public improvement, forced out of ductime," have cost nearly \$20,000,000 within a few years past, of which more than one-hall was paid for by the city, and a great portion of this amount was misapplied and aquandered through a vicious system of excution of the work, by a former republican Commissioner of Public Works, under "special contracts" or private agreements with contractors at exorticant prices and by "day" work." This corrupt system was lastened upon the city for political and personal ends by enactiments of the Legislature, for which Senator Woodin is directly responsible.

Ween Senator Woodin says that I and other "office-holders" entered into a "wicked conspiracy" against him he utters a mendacion cultumny upon me and the authorities of the city of New York.

Other bills were passed at the close of the Legislature-which would add millions to the debt and taxation of this city if they should become laws.

Ser ator Woodin is mistaken. It is not "legislative relief from legislation—from corrupt Albany legislation—fand what it demands is local self-government, and without a single restriction upon the right or suffrage of any class of its people. Very respectivity, New York, June 13, 1877.

THE WRECKED TENEMENTS

THE WRECKED TENEMENTS.

TERDAY-CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED TRNANTS.

Twenty-third street, near First avenue, was the cenire of attraction in the eastern part of the city yesterday. The news of the falling of two large brick tene ment houses at that point drew the curious and inquisitive from all directions, and the subject was discussed in every isnguage and from every pos-sible point of view from daybreak till evening No doubt the interest would have been stronger and more general had a number of persons perished in the rules; but the fact of a tenement bouse falling at night without a life being lost was so unprecedented a to excite general wondermant. It was in strong con nevor to be destroyed except when filled with nelpless men and women. Had the disaster of Saturday night wholesale loss of life would have been the result. At it was, the lose, though considerable, and in every property.

lerdny were very large, and began to congregate at an early hour in the morning. The occupants of the tenement houses who found themselves suddenly in the street without home or property of any kind gladily accepted the sheller that was kindly offered by their neighbors; but they found but little rest under the circumstances, and were on the street again at break of day in hopes of securing something from the wrecz. The crowd along the sidewalks throughout the day numbered at least two or three thousand, while men, women and children crowded wisdows, doers and roof of the opposite houses from one and of the block to the other. A force of about thirty-five policemen kept the crowd out of the way, only the occupants of the runned houses being silowed within the line. The two double tenements that were destroyed are still partly standing. The entire front wait has failen out and covers the wide sidewalk to a depth of several feet. The floors and roof are cracked and broken, and the ceilings are completely shattered. The rear of the houses presents a more desolate aspect than the front. In the centre of the pile of bricks and plaster in front of the besiding is a large sign, "Lager Beer and Welss Beer Depots," but the thirsty hunter in the rules seeks in valin for something to wash the brickdust from his burning threat. In the cellar of one of the buildings—that occuped by Honry Wolsh as a drinking saloon—are stored some lorty or fifty keps of beer. They will remain there till the buildings are torn down and removed.

The two tenements adjoining the two in rule are stiff standing, but are deemed unsale. Their contents were removed yosterday, the wails owing secured by props. Ladders are fixed against the open fronts of the wrecked houses, and all day resterday the unhappy tenants were engaged in almost hoppiess search for their scalared household goods. The destruction of property, though groat, has not been unlimited, and, white chairs, bedsteads and tables were in many instances broken in pieces, a number of look terday were very large, and began to congregate at early hour in the morning. The occupants of the tenement houses who found themselves suddenly in